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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

French Unity Speeds Victory Plans; Mediterranean Under Heavy Attack by Allied Naval and Air Concentrations; Chinese Crush Jap Yangtze Offensive

(EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysts and not necessarily of this newspaper.)
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Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the U. S. army air force, delivers a diploma to his son, Cadet William Bruce Arnold, a member of the 1943 graduating class at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

FRENCH UNITY:

Worth Waiting for

Although General Giraud and General DeGaulle at first could not agree, any better at close range in Algeria than they had at long range between Africa and London, Allied leaders were confident that factional gulfs would be hurdled and long-hoped-for French unity would be consummated.

This optimistic view was justified when a "French committee of national liberation," headed jointly by Generals De Gaulle and Giraud, was formally established to "pursue the war at the side of the Allies until total victory over the enemy powers."

Comprising a seven-man group which eventually will be expanded to nine, the new liberation committee will direct the French war effort until France is freed and able to elect its own government. In addition to the co-presidents, Giraud and DeGaulle, the committee includes Gen. Alphonse George and Jean Monnet, named by Giraud; Rene Massigli and Andre Philip, appointed by DeGaulle; and Gen. Georges Catroux, designated by both presidents.

That the new committee meant business was immediately apparent by personnel replacements that eliminated French-African officials with former Vichy ties.

COAL:

WLB Sustained

When President Roosevelt, acting as commander-in-chief, tersely ordered the 500,000 striking mine workers back to work after a 30-day truce had been ended by another walkout, he had left the next move squarely up to mine union chief John L. Lewis.

In his brief statement the President did not consider the possibility that his order might be ignored. But measures of a stern and effective nature were open to him and the force of public opinion was marshaled overwhelmingly behind him—in the event of continued mine work stoppage.

The President's order had completely supported the War Labor Board which Mr. Lewis and his United Mine Workers had defied, setting forth plainly that "Just as soon as the miners return to work, the disposition of the dispute . . . will forthwith proceed under the jurisdiction of the War Labor Board."

ARGENTINA:

Neutrality at Stake?

While close censorship had veiled early reports of the "military movement" in Argentina, observers were confident that it concerned the course of the nation's future international policy—whether the government would pursue its trend of benevolent neutrality toward the Axis, or would follow the rest of South America in breaking with the Axis.

The military reaction gained added significance, coming as it did on the eve of the Conservative party's national convention preceding the Presidential elections. For this convention had been scheduled to proclaim Senate President Robustiano Patron Costas as its candidate. Costas had been endorsed by "neutrality-minded" President Ramon Castillo.

RUSSIA:

Nazis Try Air

The question, "Where is the German air force?" received at least a partial answer when Moscow announced that 500 Nazi planes had raided the important Russian position of Kursk, 120 miles above Kharkov. The Soviet communique reported that 123 of the raiders had been shot down, as against a loss of 30 Red planes.

Termining the battle as one of the greatest air actions of the war, the Russians disclosed that the effectiveness of their anti-aircraft defenses caused the Germans to jettison their bombs, thus missing military objectives but causing civilian casualties.

Meanwhile, a German report announced further Russian offensives in the Kuban valley of the Caucasus. The Nazis said that five Red tank brigades and several infantry divisions had launched a new drive northeast of Novorossisk, last remaining German stronghold in the Caucasus.

The struggle in the Kuban valley, however, was but one phase of operations from the Caucasus to the Arctic sea that might well determine the war's outcome this summer.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO:

July 1 Deadline

After five months of congressional wrangling the pay-as-you-go income tax bill sped through the senate after passage by the house.

Meanwhile treasury officials had organized the machinery to start the collection-at-the-source system that will take 20 per cent above personal exemptions of each paycheck of 40,000,000 American workers beginning July 1.

Representing a compromise between Democrats and Republicans, the legislation promises an increase in individual income tax revenue to about \$16,000,000,000 in the new fiscal year beginning July 1. Under the bill's provisions, all of 1942 taxes of \$50 are forgiven and a reduction of 75 per cent on the remainder over \$50 is allowed.

AIR POWER:

U. S. Pounds Japs

On widely separated fronts from the Aleutians to Burma, the Japs felt the increasing force of Allied air power.

With the campaign for Attu now a matter of history, American airmen concentrated their attention on Kiska, the main Japanese base in the Aleutians. The navy department reported that planes continued to bomb and strafe the hard-pressed Jap positions.

In New Guinea Flying Fortress and Liberator bombers gave the key Jap air base located at WeWak, a series of heavy raids, dropping incendiaries and explosives on four fields which form part of the WeWak system of airdromes. The Japs retaliated by sending bombers to raid targets in the upper Lake-kamu river, 35 miles southwest of Allied-held Wau.

In Burma, American airmen struck at enemy supply lines between Burma and China, dropping 12,000 pounds of bombs on the important Shweli suspension bridge northeast of Mandalay and attacking railroad installations.

POSTWAR PLENTY:

Food Parley Pledge

Collaboration of 44 United Nations countries in building a post-war world of plenty was pledged by delegates attending the United Nations food conference in Hot Springs, Virginia.

The machinery for achieving this goal of plenty would be an international organization, the delegates indicated at the conference's closing sessions. This organization would take the form of a permanent world agricultural authority.

Agreement of the delegates to promote the creation of this international agency was hailed as the conference's most significant accomplishment. Undersecretary of Agriculture Paul H. Appleby, vice chairman of the United States delegation declared the conference had been "highly successful."

BEEF:

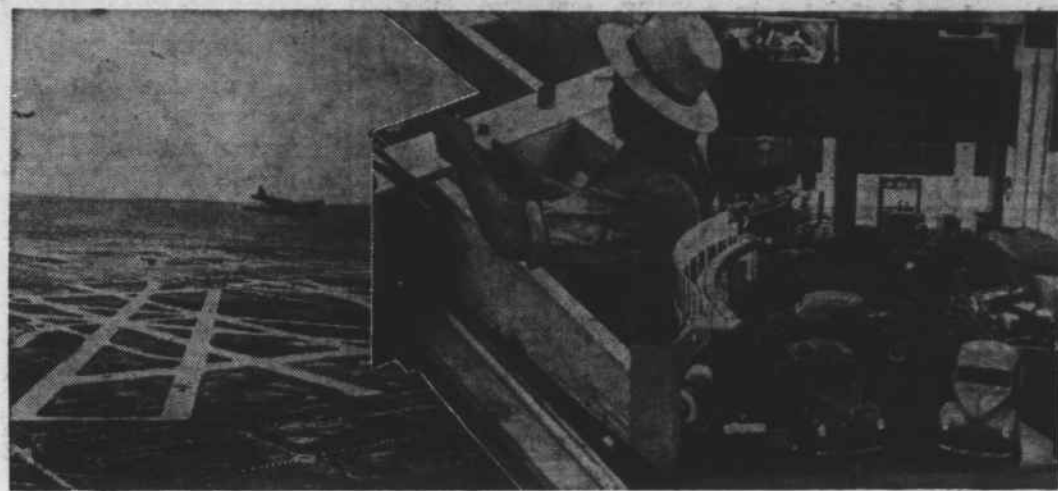
Point Values Upped

Dwindling supplies of beef were cited by the Office of Price Administration as the reason for a boost in ration point values.

Beef-eaters found that point values on steak cuts such as porterhouse, sirloin or T-bone were up three points. Roasts were up an average of two points, while the largest single increase was on dried beef, which zoomed four points, or from 12 to 16 points a pound.

Housewives were given consolation in the announcement that decreases in many cuts of veal, lamb and mutton, pork and variety meats would make it possible for them to substitute these items.

The World of Tomorrow—Action in the Air, in Construction and in Industry



Draw Plans to Lick Depression After War Is Won; Predict Demand for Goods Will Keep Nation Busy for Many Years

Chemurgy Provides Broad Uses for Many Farm Crops; Need for Building Will Be Great; Expansion in Aviation Transportation Is Foreseen.

By A. F. JEDLICKA

While the war rages and war production takes up the interest of the country, there doesn't seem to be time for anything else.

But as unsuspected as it might be, there is a great amount of study being made about solutions to the vast problems that will arise after the peace has been won.

Millions of soldiers and sailors will be returning from the far flung fronts; munitions and armament no longer will be needed in mass quantities, and millions of workers will have to be switched back to normal industry; and, pending the final disposition of lend-lease, and full development of our own domestic market, the huge production program of the farmer will have its complications.

With all these things bound to come up, it is obvious that any studies leading toward the formulation of plans to solve these problems, will be of service in averting any hardships and confusion that might grow from them. Memories of the economic disorganization that followed the last war, both in the cities and on the farms, still are live enough

to stimulate their cultivation in this country, where, indeed, they grew successfully many years ago before being produced in Asia at much less cost. Continuation of the growth here of belladonna, castor beans and hemp, for instance, is a question which eventually will fall completely within the political realm.

Next to agriculture, building holds the greatest immediate promise. In fact, much of our post-war planning seems to be revolving around the construction industry. As a part of it, the timber trade figures prominently on new mass-production processes for fabricating sections of buildings and shipping them to a site for assembly.

It has been estimated that the United States needs 900,000 new buildings every year—500,000 for new families, and the rest to replace old structures.

Considering the fact that practically all residential building has been stopped by the war, the construction industry will be faced with a gigantic job of meeting the accumulated demands when peace comes.

Because of circumstances arising from the war, the timber industry has received an important push that will stand it in good stead later. Since most shipyards, arms and munitions factories demanded all of the steel that was being produced, it was necessary to revert to the use of wood in constructing many new factories, etc.

Because the wood had to meet specifications in strength and safety, lumbermen developed processes for treating the timber against loads, decay and fire. As a result, wood is expected to be used in increasing quantities in ordinary building.

Besides the tremendous demand expected for private construction after the war, it is reported that the government has been studying plans for an extensive public works building program. Such a program, as old as Caesar, would take up any slack in employment, particularly in the passage from a war to a peace economy.

In connection with the anticipated post-war building activity, the American Institute of Architects, the American Planning and Civic Association and the Conference Committee on Urban Problems have been particularly concerned with the reconstruction of many of the run-down districts of the big cities. Within recent years, many private corporations have been seeking charters from legislatures for rights to revive many slum areas with huge housing projects.

May Expand Air Travel. Of course, the tremendous expansion of aviation because of the war

Who's News This Week

By Delos Wheeler Lovelace

Consolidated Features.—WNU Release.

NEW YORK.—Now here, now there, old friends put their brushes to the still incomplete picture of Brigadier Orde Charles Wingate.

He's Getting to Be More and More Like Daniel Boone

gate who came out of Burma's jungles with a thin fringe of silky whiskers and a belt full of Jap scalps. He is related to Lawrence of Arabia. Certainly his three-months long commando raid was the only taste of victory that the British enjoyed in their newest try for the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal.

Before this war Wingate was deft, politic in handling Arab-Jewish mixups in Palestine. In 1940 he flew to Abyssinia and steamed up the natives against their Roman overlords. The force he mustered finished off 40,000 Italians and when grim, trim Haile Selassie returned in triumph to Addis Ababa, Wingate rode beside him on a white charger.

General Wayell, commander-in-chief for Burma, himself called Wingate there and then stood clear while the 39-year-old brigadier trained little Gurkas and loyal Burmese into the jungle commando which wrecked airfield, blasted ammunition dumps and bridges and cut railroads behind the Japanese lines.

Wingate's marriage was a sort of commando raid in reverse. Lana Paterson, pretty and 15, sighted him on a Mediterranean liner when he was 30. She announced on the spot that he was the man she would marry. They were married when she was 17.

PLAIN FRANK BANE is a rationing expert. The system on which the people of these still well-fed United States buy victuals is one

he worked out along with Leon Henderson and a few other high-flying experimenters. But Bane, they say, was the hardest worker.

It was work that he did after office hours because he had, still has, one full-time job. He is director of the Council of State Governments, headquartered in Chicago, and, according to Governor Stassen of Minnesota, is the best administrator in the country.

Administrator Bane's story is that he earned Stassen's praise by doing next to nothing. He delegates all assignments and sits back until the hired hands drop in to say the job is cleaned up. This system gives him plenty of time for story-telling which he likes, and for rocking chairs, one of which he demands in any home his wife sets up. His stories, his rocking chairs, help explain why every new acquaintance, along about the second meeting, drops all handles and calls him Frank.

Fifty now, he has been married for 25 years. He was born in Virginia, went to Randolph-Macon college and Columbia university and served in the last war as a cadet-pilot before he buckled down. Prior to landing with the Council of State Governments he was a football coach, a school principal and superintendent and took a whirl at welfare work.

THE Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald Sinclair's paternal grandfather was a blinking old codger out of Dickens by Poe who saw calamity in every cobblestone and lived Of Air Offensive fearfully and Against Germany hominy for all that he was a baronet.

The maternal grandfather, however, was an American who piled up much of the wealth Sir Archibald now enjoys, and his spirit must be the one that moves the British secretary of state for air to speak so hopefully of the air offensive against Germany.

Sir Archibald's mother was pretty Mabel Sands of New York. She went to London in the eighties with letters of introduction from the Vanderbilts, her kinsfolk; married, and died when her son was eight days old. Her husband died, too, and young Archibald was raised by relatives, tutors and guardians, all watched sourly by the herring grandfather. He was educated at Eton and Sandhurst, decorated in the last war, then turned to politics.